

VIRGINIA



GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES,

but Influenced by NONE.

BOSTON, June 27.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the House of Representatives, in the present session of the General Assembly, have received very agreeable letters from divers Houses of Representatives, &c. of the other colonies, in answer to the circular letter of the late House, of the 11th of February last, of which the following are copies of those from Virginia, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, viz.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the Hon. House of Representatives of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

S I R, Virginia, May 9, 1768.

THE House of Burgesses of this colony proceeded very soon after they met to the consideration of your important letter, of the 11th of February 1768, written in the name, and by order of the House of Representatives of your province; and I have received their particular directions to desire you to inform that honourable House, that they applaud them for their attention to American liberty, and that the steps they have taken thereon, will convince them of their opinion of the fatal tendency of the acts of Parliament complained of, and of their fixed resolution to concur with the other colonies in their application for redress.

After the most deliberate consultation, they thought it their duty to represent to the Parliament of Great-Britain, that they are truly sensible of the happiness and security they derive from their connections with, and dependence on Great-Britain, and are under the greatest concern that any unlucky incident should interrupt that salutary harmony, which they wish ever to subsist. They lament that the remoteness of their situation often exposes them to such misrepresentations, as are apt to involve them in censures of disloyalty to their Sovereign, and the want of a proper respect to the British Parliament; whereas they have indulged themselves in the agreeable persuasion, that they ought to be considered as inferior to none of their fellow subjects in loyalty and affection.

That they do not affect an independency of their parent kingdom, the prosperity of which they are bound to the utmost of their abilities to promote, but cheerfully acquiesce in the authority of Parliament to make laws for preserving a necessary dependence, and for regulating the trade of the colonies. Yet they cannot conceive, and humbly insist, it is not essential to support a proper relation between a mother country, and colonies transplanted from her, that she should have a right to raise money from them without their consent, and presume they do not aspire to more than the natural rights of British subjects, when they assert, that no power on earth has a right to impose taxes on the people, or take the smallest portion of their property, without their consent, given by their Representatives in Parliament. This has ever been considered as the chief pillar of the constitution; without this support no man can be said to have the least shadow of liberty, since they can have no property in that, which another can by right take from them when he pleases, without their consent.

That their ancestors brought over with them intire, and transmitted to their descendants, the natural and constitutional rights they had enjoyed in their native country; and the first principles of the British constitution were early engrafted into the constitution of the colonies. Hence a legislative authority, ever essential in all free states, was derived, and assimilated as nearly as might be to that in England; the executive power, and the right of assenting or dissenting to all laws referred to the Crown, and the privilege of choosing their own Representatives continued to the people, and confirmed to them by repeated and express stipulations. The government thus established, they enjoyed the fruits of their own labour with a serenity which liberty only can impart. Upon pressing occasions they applied to his Majesty for relief, and gratefully acknowledge they have frequently received it from their mother country; whenever their assistance was necessary, requisitions have constantly been made from the Crown to the Representatives of the people, who have complied with them to the utmost extent of their abilities. The ample provision made for the support of the civil government, in the reign of King Charles the second, and at his request, and the large supplies voted during the last war, upon requisitions from his Majesty and his royal grandfather, afford early and late instances of the dispositions of the Assemblies of this

colony, and are sufficient proofs that the Parliament of Great Britain did not, till lately, assume a power of imposing taxes on the people, for the purpose of raising a revenue.

To say that the Commons of Great-Britain have a right to impose internal taxes on the inhabitants of this continent, who are not, and cannot be represented, is in effect to bid them prepare for a state of slavery. What must be their situation, should such a right be established? The colonies have no constitutional check on their liberality in giving away their money, cannot have an opportunity of explaining their grievances, or of pointing out the easiest method of taxation, for their doom will generally be determined, before they are acquainted that the subject has been agitated in Parliament, and the Commons bear no proportion of the taxes they lay upon them. The notion of a virtual representation, which would render all our rights merely ideal, has been so often, and so clearly refuted, that nothing need be said on that head.

The oppressive stamp-act confessedly imposed internal taxes, and the late acts of Parliament, giving and granting certain duties in the British colonies, plainly tend to the same point. Duties have been imposed to restrain the commerce of one part of the empire that was likely to prove injurious to another, and by this means the welfare of the whole promoted; but duties imposed on such of the British exports as are necessities of life, to be paid by the colonists on importation, without any view to the interests of commerce, but merely to raise a revenue, or in other words to compel the colonists to part with their money against their inclinations, they conceive to be a tax internal to all intents and purposes. And can it be thought just or reasonable, restricted as they are in their trade, confined as they are in their exports, obliged to purchase these very necessities at the British market, that they should now be told they shall not have them without paying a duty for them?

The act suspending the legislative power of New-York, they consider as still more alarming to the colonies, tho' it has that single province in view. If the Parliament can compel them to furnish a single article to the troops sent over, they may, by the same rule, oblige them to furnish cloaths, arms, and every other necessary, even the pay of the officers and soldiers, a doctrine replete with every mischief, and utterly subversive of all that is dear and valuable: For what advantage can the people of the colonies derive from their right of choosing their own Representatives, if those Representatives when chosen, not permitted to exercise their own judgments, were under a necessity (on pain of being deprived of their legislative authority) of enforcing the mandates of a British Parliament?

This, Sir, is a sketch of their sentiments, as they are expressed in a petition to his Majesty, a memorial to the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and in a remonstrance to the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled. In all these proceedings the Council of this colony have concurred, and have directed their agent, James Abercrombie, Esq; to join Edward Montague, Esq; the agent for this colony, in applying for redress of the grievances they so justly complain of. Copies were delivered to the President of the Council, now commander in chief, who is desired to transmit them to the Secretary of State appointed by his Majesty to manage the affairs of North-America, and Mr. Montague, is enjoined to consult the agents of the other colonies, and to co-operate with them in every measure that shall be thought necessary to be taken on this critical point.

They trust they have expressed themselves with a firmness that becomes freemen pleading for essential rights, and with a decency that will take off every imputation of faction or disloyalty. They repose entire confidence in his Majesty, who is ever attentive to the complaints of his subjects, and is ever ready to relieve their distress; and they are not without hopes that the colonies, united in a decent and regular opposition, may prevail on a new House of Commons, to put a stop to measures so directly repugnant to the interests both of the mother country, and her colonies.

In the name, and by order of the House of Burgesses,

I am, with the greatest respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,

PEYTON RANDOLPH, Speaker.

Colony of New-Jersey, May 9, 1768.

S I R,

AS soon as the House of Representatives of this colony met, which was on the 11th of April, I laid your letter of the 11th of February before them.

Sensible that the law you complain of, is a subject in which every colony is interested, the House of Representatives readily perceived the necessity of an immediate application to the King, and that it should correspond with those of the other colonies; but as they have not had an opportunity of knowing the sentiments of any other colony, but that of the Massachusetts-Bay, they have endeavoured to conform themselves to the mode adopted by you.

They have therefore given instructions to their agent, and enjoined his attention to the subject of their petition.

The freedom with which the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts-Bay have communicated their sentiments upon a matter of so great concern to all the colonies, hath been received by this House with that candour, the spirit and design of your letter merits—And at the same time that they acknowledge themselves obliged to you for communicating your sentiments to them, they have directed me to assure you, that they are desirous to keep up a correspondence with you, and to unite with the colonies, if necessary, in further supplications to his Majesty, to relieve his distressed American subjects.

In the name, and by order of the House of Representatives,

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

CORTLAND SKINNER, Speaker.

Colony of Connecticut, June 11, 1768.

S I R,

BY order of the House of Representatives of this colony, I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th of February last, communicating the sense which the representative body of your province have of the great difficulties to which they, and their constituents, must be subjected by the operation of the several acts of the British Parliament by you referred to, and the measures they have gone into for obtaining redress of those grievances.

Your letter was laid before this House of Representatives early in the session, which is now just closed. They consider the said acts of Parliament in their nature, tendency and operation, as matters of serious concern, and very interesting importance to this and all the English American colonies, and are of opinion, that no constitutional measures proper for obtaining relief ought to be neglected by any, and that it is of importance their measures for that end should harmonize with each other, as their success may in a great degree depend on their union in sentiment and practice, on this critical and interesting occasion.

The House therefore very kindly accepted your letter, and are persuaded from the importance of the cause, the laudable zeal, and the generous exertions of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, from time to time, in favour of her constitutional freedom, that it proceeded only from a hearty concern for the just rights, the common interest and welfare of these colonies.

This House are desirous ever to cultivate the strictest friendship and harmony with the neighbouring colonies, and with none more than yours, and will be always ready to receive with the utmost candour their opinion in any matters of general concern, and equally willing on all proper occasions to communicate their own sentiments on any subject of our common welfare, in full confidence they would meet with the same friendly and candid acceptance.

This House have also taken into their serious consideration the operation of the said acts of Parliament, and are deeply sensible that this, in common with her sister colonies, must thereby be involved in great difficulties, which are perhaps a prelude to still greater, and have pursued measures for obtaining redress similar to those adopted by the House of Representatives of your province.

We cannot but entertain, with you, the strongest confidence in the King's royal clemency, justice and goodness, and that the united, dutiful supplications of his faithful distressed subjects in America, will meet with a kind and gracious acceptance.

In the name, and by order of the House of Representatives, I am, Sir, with great esteem and respect, your most obedient humble servant,

ZEBULON WEST, Speaker.

His Excellency the Governor of this province, on Tuesday last, ordered a message to be delivered to the House of Representatives, requiring therein his Majesty's name to rescind a resolution of the last House, on which their circular letter to the other governments was founded—This message was committed to a large committee, who on the day following reported to the House, that it would be of great use to have laid before them a copy of the King's Instruction to the Governor on this

matter, a copy of the whole of Lord Hillsborough's letter accompanying the message, and another letter from his Lordship, which the committee understood had been communicated to his Majesty's Council, and also copies of such letters as his Excellency had wrote to his Lordship on the subject contained in the message. The committee then ordered the House to send a message to the Governor, to request of him the aforesaid papers.—In consequence of which he was pleased to send them another message, and the remainder of Lord Hillsborough's letter, in which the Governor had positive orders, in case of a refusal of the House to comply with the requisition, to dissolve the General Court immediately. The Governor did not chuse to favour the House with the second letter from his Lordship, nor his own letters on the subject; but added in his message, that if the House should oblige him in pursuance of his orders to dissolve the Assembly, it would not be in his power to issue precepts for calling a new Assembly till his Majesty's pleasure should be further known.—This last message was committed, and a report is expected this week.

The Hon. Royal Tyler, Esq; one of the committee of the Council who went on board the Romney, the 16th instant, reported to the town, at their last meeting, that they were very politely received by Capt. Corner, and that this Gentleman fairly accounted for every part of his conduct since his ship came into this harbour, particularly for refusing a man from the gaol, in room of another impressed from Capt. Waterman; the other man pressed by Capt. Dundas, and carried down to Halifax; and for his taking possession of the sloop seized at Hancock's wharf; and that he was fully of opinion, that the inhabitants might safely rely on Capt. Corner's word, that he would not impress any belonging to, or married in, this province, nor any employed in the trade along shore, or to the neighbouring colonies.

It is reported that Major Rogers, on his way down to New-York, was rescued by the Indians.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of consequence at Halifax in Nova-Scotia, to a Gentleman in this town, dated the 31st of March, 1768, to which the public may give the fullest credit.

NECESSARY measures are now taking by this government, pursuant to the King's order, arrived in the last vessels from England, for forming the settlement of the island of St. John, from whence a very considerable increase of the fishery, besides other advantages are expected, both to the public, and to individuals.

In consequence of his Majesty's orders to issue grants, to the several persons who are to be the proprietors, the Lieutenant Governor has already sent away the chief surveyor and several deputies whom he has appointed to lay out the towns, and divide the lands according to the divisions on the survey taken by Samuel Holland, Esq; and that the people coming there to settle, may not want the benefit of civil government, the Lieutenant Governor has also appointed, and sent there judges and justices of the peace, to hold courts of judicature, for the putting the laws of this province into execution, together with all the other officers of the government necessary, that no delay may be given to the inhabitants, either of justice or business; and so minute has the Lieutenant Governor been in all matters which may be conducive to the welfare of the people, who shall become settlers, that he has extended his views to the erecting of places of public worship, and has also appointed a surgeon with proper medicines to take care of those who may happen to be sick or receive maims or other hurts in the course of their avocations.

And that an easy communication may be kept up between Charlotte Town, the designed capital of the island, and Halifax, for the easy and more speedy transacting of both public and private business, a detachment of the King's troops with artificers and materials, sailed from this town the 28th instant, to take post and to erect a block-house at Faramagushie, the nearest good harbour on the continent of Nova-Scotia, to Charlotte-Town, being distant about 3 or 4 leagues only, where a ferry is already ordered to be established, from whence the distance to Halifax does not exceed 8 miles, great part of which is already cut for a road, and the survey of the remainder is now actually taking by Lieut. Marr, of the engineers, and when finished the remainder of this road will be immediately opened and completed; by means of which, and the ferry ordered to be established, answers to letters from Halifax to Charlotte-Town will be received at Halifax in one week: This measure will greatly facilitate the carrying on all kinds of business, as well as enable the new settlements on the island to receive many sup-

plies and refreshments from the Bay of Fundy, as the distance from Cobiquid (the head of the navigable water in that bay) to Tatamaguthe, does not exceed twenty two measured miles.

The island of St. John is divided into three counties, and are to be called King's, Queen's, and Prince's counties, whose subdivisions, contents, and situations, are as follow.

King's county,

Is the east part of the island, and contains 412,100 acres, divided into four parishes or districts, viz. St. Andrew's, St. George's, St. Patrick's, and East Parish, and those four parishes are subdivided into twenty townships, which townships are ordered to be granted, to as many proprietors, who drew them by lots at the board of trade.

In this county the King has reserved 6,100 acres as demesne lands of the crown, and 4,000 acres for a county town, to be called George Town, which town is ordered to be laid out, on Cardigan and Brudenel rivers, in Cardigan Bay, formerly called by the French *Les Trois Rivières*.

George Town, in respect of trade and shipping, is extremely convenient, the entrance into the river by the help of two or three buoys being fixt, will be fair and open, with water for the largest ships to enter and ride in great safety, in Albion Bay, Montague river, and in the bay formed by Sandy Bay and Cardigan river.

Queen's county,

In the center part of the island containing 486,600 acres divided into five parishes, viz. Hillsborough, Grenville, Charlotte, Bedford, and St. John's parish, subdivided into twenty-three townships drawn by lot, and to be granted as those of King's county.

In this county the King has reserved 520 acres for fort Amherst, and 7,300 acres for a county town, to be called Charlotte Town, which town is ordered to be laid out on Hillsborough and York rivers, in Hillsborough Bay, formerly called by the French *Port la Joy*; this town is designed to be the capital of the island.

Charlotte Town,

Is very advantageously situated, there being an immediate communication with Hillsborough Bay, and the rivers Hillsborough, York and Elliot, the creek on the south side of the town, is capable of being made a very fine harbour for small vessels, and there is sufficient depth of water for the shipping to ride near the town in good ground.

Prince county,

Is the north west end of the island, containing 467,000 acres divided into five parishes, called Cape North, Egmont, Halifax, Richmond, and St. David's parish, subdivided into twenty-three townships, drawn for, and to be granted, as those in the other counties.

In this county the King has reserved 4,000 acres for a county town, to be called Prince Town, and to be laid out on Darnby Bay, and March-Water in Richmond Bay, formerly called by the French *Bay le Malpee*.

Prince Town,

For the fish trade is superior to any other place on the island, being near the entrance of Richmond Bay, from whence to the fishing ground, is but a short distance; there is also water sufficient for large ships, and a very convenient harbour for small vessels in Darnby Basin.

And as the speedy settlement of this island, is esteemed of the greatest importance, to the success of every branch of the fishery, his Majesty has been pleased to order, that five hundred feet from high water mark round the whole island, shall be reserved, which the King's subjects in general upon application to this government, will be at liberty to occupy, and to erect stages and other necessary buildings for the carrying on a free fishery upon the coast.

And in order to encourage merchants, fishermen, tradesmen and others, to settle with their families at Charlotte Town, and the other two county towns, His Majesty has been pleased to direct, that the town shall be laid out into house and pasture lots, the house lots not to exceed 60 feet front, and 100 feet deep, and the pasture lots not to exceed 6 acres, to which will be added, for the benefit of the whole, five hundred acres for a common, at Charlotte Town, and a proportionable quantity of lands for commons to the other two county towns.

The house and pasture lots will be given by patents under the seal of the province of Nova-Scotia, to those who will apply to this government, and will build on and improve the same; subject to the annual quit rent, payable to the King, of one penny sterling only for every foot of front the house lots shall consist of, and three pence sterling per acre, for every acre of the pasture lots.

The situation of the island for the fishery of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, its extraordinary fertility, the healthiness of the climate, well known to extend itself throughout the whole province of Nova-Scotia, together with those encouragements before recited, given by his Majesty, are such advantages and strong inducements to people to settle, that very great numbers will certainly flock, from all parts of the continent of America, to become inhabitants of this happy situated island of St. John.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

Since our last Captain Johnson arrived here from Cadix, by whom there is advice, that the ship *Farmer*, Captain Ivory, of this port, bound to Cadix, ran ashore on San Medina rocks, off Chipiona, in the night of the 16th of May, in a hard gale of wind, when the vessel bilged, and it was feared the cargo would be lost.

We hear from Penn's Neck, in Salem county, New-Jersey, that the *last storm*, mentioned in our two last papers, did considerable damage to several plantations there, in three or four of which, it is said, the grain is entirely destroyed.

WILLIAMSBURG, JULY 21.

Bahama Islands, PERSONALLY appeared NICHOLAS BLAKE, a native of the island of Antigua,

who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposed and said, That on the 27th or 28th of September last past, this deponent failed from Antigua in the sloop called the *Success*, of which he together with James Blake, of Antigua, afore said, were owners, and whereof James Jones was master, bound to the island of Jamaica, with twelve hundred dollars on board, and a cargo of eighty-four mules, some mahogany and logwood (and some European goods, to the value of about two hundred and sixty pounds sterling) which said cargo was regularly cleared out from the custom-house: That on the second day of October following, being at the distance of four or five leagues from the island of Porto Rico, he saw a brigantine under English colours, under the land, which he

him chase; whereupon he hoisted English colours; that upon its falling calm, the brigantine fitted out her boat, with sixteen armed men, which coming within hail of the sloop, Captain Jones demanded the reason of their coming, and what they wanted; to which he was answered in broken English, that they wanted to come on board him; whereupon he told those in the boat that if they offered to come on board, he would sink them, adding, that if they had any business with him, he would go on board the brigantine, and shew his papers to the Captain; upon which they answered him in Spanish (which language this deponent understands) that they would come on board; he then told them he would say no more to them; but if they proceeded further in coming on board, he would point a gun directly into them, and sink them; whereupon they answered him in Spanish, that they did not value all the guns he had: That he then fired a four pound shot at the boat, which struck, and took a plank out of her, but did no further damage, and then ordered his men to point their small arms into the boat; upon which the boat returned on board the brigantine, which immediately hoisted a red flag at the foretop mast head, keeping the English colours still flying, and put out eighteen oars, with which she rowed towards the sloop, having the boat a head towing her, which, when the Captain of the sloop perceived, he ordered the sloop's colours to be struck, saying to this deponent that they must be taken, and if she is a Guarda Costa, she would carry them into port, where, upon producing their papers, they should certainly be cleared: That Captain Jones then hailed the brigantine, and received no answer, but those on board the brigantine fired six guns, loaded with langridge and small shot, into the sloop, at about the distance of thirty yards, which killed four, and wounded five of the sloop's men, and immediately the boat's crew boarded the sloop, one of whom asked where was the Captain of the sloop; and upon Captain Jones's answering, that he commanded the sloop, they then forcibly seized, and put him into the boat, and eight or nine rushed into the sloop's cabin, and broke open the Captain's chest; upon which this deponent demanded the reason of their proceeding in that manner, and was answered, you son of a bitch, what affair is that of yours; whereupon this deponent observed to them, that they had no right to break open any chests, but to bring them into port, and that he had a right to prevent their acting in such manner, he being an owner of the said sloop: That they then seized on this deponent, and bound his hands, and put him likewise into the boat; That the Captain of the brigantine then hailed his people on board the sloop, and ordered them to put all the Englishmen they found on board her into the boat, and send them on board the brigantine, which they accordingly did: That on the Captain of the sloop's going on board the brigantine, he shewed the Captain his papers, and told him he had no right to use him in the manner he had done; on which the Captain of the brigantine said to him in Spanish, *Patientia*; whereupon the Captain of the sloop replied, that it was hard on him to have patience, after having his men killed, and being treated in such a cruel manner. That the Captain of the brigantine then told him, he had no business on their coast, and that when Englishmen came there they must expect to be used so. That then Captain Jones desired the Captain of the brigantine to carry him into port; whereupon he answered him, he would presently, and would

carry him to Porto Rico, and from thence he should be sent to Carthagena, where he should lie in prison for ever. That upon his telling Captain Jones so, one of his officers said to him, you are a fool in talking of carrying him to Porto Rico, don't you know there are English vessels that come there daily with slaves, and the commandant is an Englishman, who will see justice done to these people. That then the Captain of the brigantine said, we can put them on shore on the leewardmost point of the island, by which means they will be a long time in getting to town, and we shall have time enough to go away. That accordingly the next day they put on shore eleven of the sloop's people at the said leewardmost point of Porto Rico, keeping on board only the master, mate, and this deponent. That they then proceeded with the sloop in company, to the port of Au Caye de St. Louis, a French port on the south side of the island of Hispaniola. That in their way thither, this deponent saw the Captain of the brigantine deliver to an officer, whom he took to be the boatswain, a bundle of papers, which upon seeing opened, he supposed to be a Spanish register, and that the said officer thereupon went on board the sloop, and carried her under Spanish colours to Au Caye. That upon the brigantine's coming to an anchor, in a bay called Baye de Flamans, this deponent, together with the Captain and mate, were put in irons, and confined in the hold during the time the brigantine laid in the said bay, being three days. That upon the night of the sloop's being taken, the English colours and red flag were hauled down on board the brigantine, and no other colours were hoisted, until they came in sight of St. Louis, when the colours usually worn by Spanish ships of war, were hoisted. That upon the fourth day after their arrival at St. Louis, the brigantine got under sail, when this deponent, with the Captain and mate, were taken out of irons, and permitted to come on deck, and proceeded to Porto Santo, on the Spanish Main, where they arrived after a passage of eighteen days. That the brigantine went from thence the same day, after having taken in some provisions, and sailed down along the Spanish Main, as far as the coast of Caraccas, touching at several places, but avoiding all ports where King's officers resided. That they arrived at a place called Toospah, where the Captain of the brigantine went on shore, with several bales of goods, and staid two or three days, when he returned with some refreshments, and two bags, which this deponent believed did contain money. That they got under way, and beat up as high as the island of Coracao, which they made, and bore down for the island of Hispaniola, and touched at a small port to the leeward of Au Caye, where they took in an hundred beeves, with which they proceeded to the Baye de Flamans, where, on coming to anchor, this deponent, his master and mate, were again put into irons, and kept so during their stay there, being eighteen or twenty days. That the beeves were there landed, and the brigantine hove down, and laden with sugar, indico, and molasses. That the night before they failed from that place, one James Nott came on board, who, as this deponent was informed, was to act as the English Captain. That next morning the brigantine failed, bound (as this deponent was told) to Philadelphia. That on the same evening the Spanish Captain proposed to this deponent, his Captain and mate, that if they would be faithful to him, and assistant to Captain Nott, in carrying the vessel to Philadelphia, and to act there as belonging to the brigantine, he would there buy them a vessel, and a proper cargo, and they should go with him to the Spanish Main, where he would procure them the liberty of trading, and a commission as a Guarda Costa, which proposals were often repeated to them, until their arrival off Tiberon, and being always refused, the Captain and mate were there put on shore, and this deponent was detained on board, although he begged on his knees to be likewise sent on shore. That after they left Cape Tiberon, this deponent was informed they were to proceed to Harbour Island, where the brigantine was to lie, and from whence Captain Nott was to proceed in a small vessel to New-Providence, in order to procure a set of English papers for the said brigantine. That they accordingly arrived at Harbour Island, on or about the nineteenth day of May last, when Captain Nott left the brigantine, and returned in about six days after. That on his return, this deponent heard him tell the Spanish Captain, that he had been at New-Providence, but could not procure the English papers there. That while the Spanish Captain and Captain Nott were at supper, this deponent heard Captain Nott tell the

Spanish Captain, in the Spanish language, that there was a fine Bermuda built sloop, double decked, then lying in Providence, which was to sail for London in about ten or twelve days. That thereupon the Spanish Captain asked Captain Nott, whether the papers of the sloop would not answer for their purpose; to which Captain Nott replied that a sloop's papers would not do for a brigantine. That the Spanish Captain further asked Captain Nott if they took out the cargo of the brigantine, and put it into the sloop, and put the cargo of the sloop into the brigantine, and send her home, as they had hands enough to man both vessels; to which Captain Nott made no reply. That on the day of this deponent's arrival at Harbour Island, there came on board an old man in a small boat, to whom this deponent made known that the brigantine had no English papers, in hopes that he would inform some officer, by which means the brigantine might be detained, and he obtain his liberty; for which the Spanish Captain put him in irons, and threatened to cut off his head. And this deponent further said, that upon Captain Jones's hearing the people call the Captain of the brigantine by the name of Laurencine, he desired this deponent to be cautious in his behaviour, not to give offence to the Captain, for that he was the man that cut off Captain Phillips's ears. That the brigantine failed from Harbour Island on the third instant, when he was permitted to go on shore. That the brigantine is a Bermuda built vessel, called the *Kouli Khan*, of about fifty six feet keel, single decked, having sixteen carriage guns, twenty four swivels, and two colorns, all mounted when this deponent was taken, and is navigated by thirty two men, four of which are English, and all the rest foreigners of different nations. That this deponent, during the time of his being on board, often heard from the crew belonging to the brigantine, that they had taken in the said brigantine, a brig from St. Eustatia, a sloop belonging to Coracao, and a sloop and a schooner belonging to Jamaica.

(Signed) NICHOLAS BLAKE.

Nassau, New-Providence, June 15, 1768.

THEN and there appeared Nicholas Blake, and made solemn oath upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that the contents of the before written declaration contained in two sheets, and the above lines by him signed, are, according to the best of this declarant's knowledge, remembrance and belief, just and true.

Sworn to before me in Council,

(Signed) WILLIAM SHIRLEY.

A true copy from the original.

Att. P. BROWN, Clk. Cl.

To the Rev. Mr. W— G—, Rector of Lunenburg parish, in Richmond.

REVEREND SIR,

THESE are few so passive as quietly to submit to the misrepresentations of ridicule, or silently to bear the false charges of prejudice and arrogance. A mistaken prudence may silence some, and fearfulness others: For my part, I think, I am under the influence of neither. As a member of civil society I am protected, while I behave well, by the laws of my country; and as a Presbyterian Minister I discharge the duties of my office under the same protection. I therefore consider myself more upon a level with my fellow subjects than will be, perhaps, pleasing to you; and enjoying the privilege to remark on your hard speeches, with the same freedom and impunity, which a seemly reply from you will deserve.

As a Presbyterian I approve the doctrinal articles of the established religion, according to the act of toleration; and as a Minister I preach agreeable to them. An occasional sermon of this kind, in compliance with a request, might be allowed, I think, any where in our province without an abuse of law, or offence to men. Such I preached by invitation at your upper church, where I attended to hear you. My being there, and your not coming, seemed both altogether casual. In your pulpit I was the advocate of virtue, and friend of christianity; I reflected on no one, nor descended to any peculiarity of sect or party: Yet you chose to represent me in sundry discourses on several sabbaths as a composition of all sects, which were least known to your hearers, or most likely to be hated by them. Like a cowardly boy, that would rather waste his passion by giving nicknames than risk a battle, you called me a pickpocket, dark-lantern, moon-light preacher, and enthusiast. However, if you are pleased with the childish sport, I do not mean to rob you of the pleasure. A moon-light preacher, I suppose, signifies one that shines with a borrowed light, as the plagiarist does; but if we may believe you, I cannot be suspected of being one.

And lest any of your parishioners should be influenced by the example of my stated hearers, and friends, to respect me; you attempted, regardless of what is most esteemed by the Gentleman and Christian, to fully their reputation, and bring them, and me, into dispute together. Do you use such weak, and unhandsome methods, to prevent their

coming to hear me, from a persuasion that their coming would hurt their character? They must certainly be extremely obliged to you for being so much more regardful of their character than you seem to be of your own. Or do you think my doctrine, or example, endangers that? They are the best judges of that. And you ought to consider, that though they be obliged to pay you, they are not obliged in the same sense to hear you.

In one of your Sunday orations you published, I understand, a hue and cry, directed to "all well disposed persons who were lovers of the faith and truth," requiring them "to apprehend a certain illiterate, new light preacher, who, intimated by folly, natural impudence, and the Devil, had taken the advantage of your indisposition, and entered your pulpit, which was to be kept sacred, and there belched out his nonsense and ignorance for an hour, to the laughter of some, and contempt of others; and to bring the vagrant to George Jerker's, at the public whipping post of the county, to be dealt with according to law." If any sensible strangers had been accidentally present when you declaimed that day, they would have thought you was in the same condition, that the two sons of Aaron are supposed to have been in, when they offered strange fire before the Lord; some perhaps would have imagined there was a resurrection of the illustrious Don of Lancha: But surely none could doubt of your being still much indisposed.

You might be greatly pleased with the beauty of your own thoughts, and elegance of expression, in the piece; but however great its merit may be on both accounts, I think it was not very fit to make a part of a sermon, at the head of which stood these words; "earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to the saints." I do not mean, Sir, that there was any impropriety in making it a part of your discourse; I only mean that it could not be connected with the sacred text, or delivered in the way it was, without profaneness in the author, abuse of the pulpit, contempt of the sabbath, and an affront to the Christian audience, and to God. You might have used Doctor Sherlock's sermon on that text against the Popish reculants, which is written with his usual judgment, and decency, without being chargeable with any unusual incoherency; but perhaps you thought his method of treating the enemies of his religion, of his King and country, was too genteel for my demerit.

I must here beg leave to clear your parishioners of the reproachful indecency of laughing in church, with which you have charged them. Sensible that they were hearing a sermon, very different from what you intimate, they were in general grave, and of better manners than their parson. If any smiled, it was more from custom, I believe, than out of disrespect to me.

These hints will suffice, I hope, to shew you how little I regard the rhodomontade of the Aolian family. If you had been apprized of this in time, you certainly would have suppressed some windy preachments which have done no honour to your reputation, as a defender of the faith; though you might, through an unhappy mistake, view them with emotions of uncommon joy, as proofs of genius, and trumpeters of your glory.

I will now venture to recommend to your perusal the 75th canon of your church, which, besides other particulars to be noted by you, requires, "that you should endeavour to profit the church of God, having always in mind that you ought to excel all others in purity of life, and be an example to the people to live well, and christianly, under pain of ecclesiastical censure, to be inflicted with severity." Some would be so rude as to interrogate you here; but I rather beg leave to add the 53d canon to the former, which orders, "that above all things you should abstain from bitter invectives, and scurrilous language against any persons whatever." Finding you thus condemned by the voice of Kings, and by all the Lords Spiritual of Great-Britain, and signing your confession of guilt, I bid you a cordial farewell; assuring you, Sir, that in this, and in other things, wherein you think me your enemy,

I am, your friend, and most humble servant,
JAMES WADDELL.

YORK town, July 19, 1768.
S I have been appointed Vendue-Master, Auctioneer and Crier of public goods in this town, by commission from his Honour the President, and though I have offered duly to execute the said office, I have been prevented. I hereby protest against the legality of the sale of goods, rigging, anchors and cables, saved from the wreck of the ship *Charles*, *William Waterman*, from London, as far as it relates to me, in order that no default may be laid to my charge by those concerned.
JAMES MITCHELL.

York, July 21, 1768.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having goods in the snow *Charles*, and not receiving the whole, that there is a quantity of loose goods to be divided amongst those that are deficient, provided they answer to their shop notes. There is likewise more expected from the vessel, and all such goods that cannot be determined by the notes, will be sold for the benefit of the insurers, on Tuesday the 9th of August, for ready money only.

WILLIAM WATERMAN.
N. B. The hull of the vessel will be put up for sale also.

Williamsburg, July 21, 1768.

WHEREAS by a letter from Montreal, signed by two of the principal Magistrates of that place, I am informed of a most destructive fire, which happened there on the 11th of April last, which has reduced to ashes a convent inhabited by nuns, and eighty-eight dwelling houses. By this melancholy event, above an hundred families are drove to the greatest distress; and what adds to their misfortune, is, that that part of the town which escaped this disaster, was destroyed by the great conflagration in May 1765; whereby they are disabled from affording any tolerable degree of assistance to the present unhappy sufferers. They thankfully commemorate the generosity of Virginia on that deplorable occasion, and humbly supplicate our farther aid towards relieving them under their lamentable condition. Our late worthy Governor made a collection for them on the former occasion; in imitation of whom, and by advice of the Council, I do earnestly intreat the Ministers of every parish to appoint some Sunday to make such collection, and to preach a sermon suitable to the occasion. I have delayed this application some time, in expectation of a more particular account of their loss, which is promised; but as their pitiable situation requires the speediest relief, I was unwilling any longer to defer laying their moving case before the public. I desire the Ministers and Churchwardens will contrive their collections to me by safe hands as soon as may be, that I may convert them into bills of exchange, to be remitted for this charitable purpose.

A particular account of such donations as shall come to my hands will be published in the Gazette.

JOHN BLAIR.

To be SOLD, The PLEASANT and HEALTHY SEAT of BOSWORTH,

with about fifteen hundred acres of level LAND, none of which but is good for grain, and great part extraordinary fine tobacco land.

THERE is belonging to the said tract of land one hundred acres of meadow, thought by good judges to be inferior to none in the colony. There is a great quantity of fine marl in the hills of Beaverdam creek, which runs through the middle of the land. On this creek is a very valuable DOUBLE MILL, with bolting cloths, &c. and the pond abounds with fine fish, peculiar to that stream, which may be caught in great numbers nine months in the year by angling. These fish are accounted by many Gentlemen to be equal in goodness to any in the colony.

BOSWORTH lies between Newcastle and Richmond Town, 11 miles from the first, and 9 from the latter place. I believe no place in America has been so noted for the longevity of the inhabitants as this neighbourhood, which I think a very good recommendation, especially to those that love to enjoy health and long life.

"Here health majestic moves along,
"All gay with smiles."

BOSWORTH HOUSE is large and very convenient, and there are every other necessary houses, with about 2000 peach trees, large apple orchards, and a great variety of choice fruit trees. No place in Virginia has fruit in greater perfection than this. There are great plenty of wild ducks, pheasants and woodcocks.

Whoever is inclined to purchase, may know the terms, and will be shewed the land in my absence, by Capt. Samuel Meredith, Mr. Oliver or Mr. Bell, who are near neighbours. Credit will be allowed till 1773 for half the money.

ANTHONY WINSTON.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 25th of August next, at the late dwelling-house of JOHN ROBINSON, Esq; deceased, in King & Queen county,

ALL his HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, a quantity of fashionable plate, china, &c. Likewise his coach and horses. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers for all articles above twenty shillings value, on giving bond, with good security. And some time this fall, a number of slaves belonging to that estate, will be sold on short credit, of which farther notice will hereafter be given by

EDMUND PENDLETON, } Adm^{rs}.
PETER LYONS, }

THE subscriber can be well recommended as capable of managing any Gentleman's business as a steward, but being engaged as manager of Col. Moore's forge, he cannot without danger of injury to that concern, go in search of employment for another year. If any Gentleman therefore is in want of such a steward, and will favour him with a line to be sent to the said forge, near Todd's Bridge, in King and Queen, he will immediately wait on them.

JOHN ELLIS.

To be SOLD for the benefit of the Insurers, Richmond Town, on the 1st Monday of August next, being Henrico court day, to the highest bidder,

ABOUT 2500 yards of OZABRIGS, imported in the *Betty*, Capt William Seott, from Glasgow. ALEXANDER BAINE.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, at Urbanna, on Tuesday the 2d day of August, being Middlesex court day,

FOUR hundred and ninety acres of LAND, and 12 very likely slaves, late the property of James Daniel, of the said county. Credit will be allowed the purchasers to the 10th day of APRIL 1769, giving bond and security to WILLIAM SNODGRASS.

To be SOLD on the premises, pursuant to the will of John Williams, deceased, on the 5th day of August next, at public vendue,

A TRACT of LAND containing about two hundred acres, lying in Henrico county, about 3 miles from Woodson's ferry, and on the road from thence to the Long Bridge, being part of the tract whereon the said Williams did live. Twelve months credit will be allowed for one half the purchase money, and two years for the other. Bonds, with approved security, to be given to

ROBERT PLEASANTS, Exr.

Fredericksburg, July 20, 1768.

THE subscriber intending to Britain next spring, will give up to Mr. William Reid, on the 10th day of September next, the charge of the store in Fredericksburg, of which he has had the direction for several years, on account of Messrs. Andrew Cochran, Wm. Cunningham, & Co. merchants in Glasgow. He requests the favour that those who have accounts with him, may make it their business to come and have them settled as soon as in their power, that, if not discharged, the balances may be ascertained by specialty, being desirous of obviating all disputes that might arise with his successor on his transactions.

The store will be carried on to its usual extent by Mr. Reid, who is well known to most of my customers; and the same indulgence will be given by him as has been customary.

JOHN STEWART.

I HAVE for SALE, three thousand four hundred and fifty acres of good LAND, lying on Banister river, in Pittsylvania county, about 4 miles from the court-house. If any person should be inclinable to purchase the whole, or any part, they may see the land by applying to Mr. William Pig, who lives adjoining of it; and the terms may be known by applying to me, in New-Kent.

RICHARD CHAMBERLAYNE.

JONATHAN PROSSER, TAILOR and HABIT-MAKER, BEGS leave to inform his constant customers, and others that will do him the pleasure of employing him, that he has lately studied a peculiar method of cutting cloaths out to a considerable advantage, and those Gentlemen that will favour him with their orders may depend on its certainty; to be made full and compleat as usual, with the utmost expedition, and in the present taste if required, or agreeable to their natural fancy, which ever they chuse, in the following manner, viz.

A frock suit for a middle size, of superfine cloth, out of 3 1/4 yards.—A coat for a middle size, out of 2 yards.—Waistcoat and breeches of do. out of 1 1/2 yard.—A full sized suit of do. out of 3 1/4 yards.—A half trimmed suit for a middle size 3 1/4 yards.—For a full drefs suit for a large size 4 yards.—Of sagathy or duroy, for a suit for a full size, 10 yards.—Wilton, a suit out of 6 1/2 yards.—Surtouts out of Bath beaver coating of the broad kind 3 3/4 yards.—&c. &c.

My price for making a frock suit is 1 l. 4 s.—Do. for a half trimmed suit 1 l. 6 s.—Do. for a full trimmed suit 2 l. 3 s.

N. B. The money will be expected upon the delivery of the cloaths.

STOLEN or strayed from my pasture, near Four Mile creek, in Henrico county, about the middle of January last, a bay mare about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, branded on the near shoulder A, has a small star in her forehead, her mane partly roach'd and partly hanging, a switch tail, and paces; but is very dull. Whoever brings the said mare to me, shall have twenty shillings as a reward.

ROBERT PLEASANTS.

A S C H E M E

LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of nine hundred pounds, to make a road over the mountain to the warm and hot springs in Augusta county.

1 Prize of - £	1000	- is -	£	1000
2 - - of -	500	- is -	£	1000
4 - - of -	250	- is -	£	1000
5 - - of -	100	- is -	£	500
50 - - of -	50	- is -	£	2500

62 Prizes. £ 6000
4938 Blanks.

6000 Tickets at 20s. - - - - £ 6000
15 per cent. to be deducted from the Prizes.

The said LOTTERY will be drawn at Fredericksburg, under the management and direction of Messrs. Charles Dietz, Charles Yates, John Stewart, Henry Mitchell and John Glassell, of whom tickets may be had.

NORFOLK, JULY 19, 1768.

THE subscribers have for SALE, a quantity of HONDURAS MAHOGANY of all sizes, and esteemed to be the best ever imported in the colony, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

3W PAUL LOYALL,
MATTHEW PHRIPP.

THERE is at Col. Bernard Moore's forge, in King & Queen, a small black horse, branded on the near buttock and shoulder T, I believe, though not very plain; his two hind feet are white, has some saddle spots, a small star in his forehead, a bushy mane and tail; trots and paces, and appears to be very old. Posted, and appraised to 2 l. 10 s.

JOHN ELLIS.

FREDERICKSBURG, July 6, 1768.

A S C H E M E of a LOTTERY, for raising Four-Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out by the managers or any six of them, towards building a new church in the town of Fredericksburg, and in the purchase of an organ for the said church.

1 Prize of - £	500	is	£	500
2 - - - -	250	each -	£	500
4 - - - -	100	- - -	£	400
8 - - - -	50	- - -	£	400
8 - - - -	25	- - -	£	200
10 - - - -	10	- - -	£	100
180 - - - -	5	- - -	£	900

213 Prizes. - - - - - 3000
2787 Blanks.

3000 Tickets, at 20 s. each, - - 3000

£. 15 out of the 100, to be deducted from the prizes, is - - - - 450

The said Lottery will certainly be drawn on the 28th of December next, (being the day after St. John's) at the town-house in Fredericksburg, under the direction of Mann Page, Fielding Lewis, Charles Dietz, Roger Dixon, Joseph Jones, Hugh Mercer, James Mercer, Charles Washington, Lewis Willis, George Weedon, Charles Yates, and Francis Thornton, Gentlemen, or any six or more who can attend. Tickets may be had of the said Gentlemen, if bespoke in time. Prizes not demanded within six months after their publication in the *Virginia Gazette*, will be deemed as generously given to promote the above purposes, and will then be applied accordingly by the managers aforesaid.

To be SOLD at Charles City court-house, on Wednesday the 2d of August next, by decree of the court of the said county,

FIVE hundred and fifty acres of valuable LAND, and several likely male and female SLAVES, belonging to William Kennon, Gentleman, and mortgaged to the subscriber (as security) to satisfy a debt due to Edward Osborne, of Chesterfield county, Gentleman. The time of payment to be made agreeable to the said Osborne.

WILLIAM ACRILL.

NORFOLK, JULY 13, 1768.

THE subscribers take this method to inform the public, that they continue to dispose of goods on commission, both at public and private sale; they also return those Gentlemen thanks, who have favoured them with their commands, and hope for a continuance of their commissions.

GILCHRIST & TAYLOR.

N. B. James Gilchrist intends for Great-Britain immediately, to return in a few months.

G. & T.

June 24, 1768.

I INTEND to leave the colony in a very short time.

JOHN LIVINGSTON.

to SOLD to the highest bidder, on the
ad Saturday in August next, at War-
wick in Chelsterfield county,

ABOUT eighteen thousand
pounds of good FLOUR. Credit
will be given till the 20th of Octo-
ber, on giving bond and security.

THE subscriber, pupil of
Doctors Guerin and Morant, both
members of the Royal Academy of
Paris and Montpellier, Physicians and Sur-
geons to the King of France, begs leave to
inform the public, that being lately ar-
rived in Virginia, he intends residing in
Norfolk.

Without entering into a long and tedious
detail of the many disorders, which (with the
Blessing of God) I am able to cure, and the
operations I have performed in foreign coun-
tries, the happy experience of which has been
authorized by certificates, from Princes, Ge-
nerals, Governors, and City Corporations,
and in particular from his Britannick Majes-
ty, King George III.

I hope that in this part of America, I shall
not be unworthy of the approbation and con-
fidence of those who will honour me with their
employment, by the exactness that I shall
have towards them, and by the prompt and
infallible secrets which I possess, to give
relief in all sicknesses, even the most de-
perate.

I possess the most efficacious remedy to cure
some sicknesses with which the country appears
to me much afflicted; as all sorts of scurvy
distempers. I cleanse the teeth with the ut-
most ease, and clear them of the scurvy in the
gum, making the teeth very white, without
uneasiness to the patient; I cure distempers
of the eyes, ears, and deafness, coughing or
taking away catarrhs, though the person may
have been deprived of sight or hearing for
many years; likewise I have an infallible re-
medy for all sorts of wounds, and scorbatick,
ichirrous, and scrophulous ulcers of all sorts,
although of long standing, and though almost
incurable.

I profess all sorts of operations in surgery
and man midwifery, particularly women when
in imminent danger of life.

All persons who live at too great a distance,
or are prevented to come themselves, by some
deperate disorders, and that they have not
proper convenience to send for me, by send-
ing their urine, they shall have proper advice,
according to their disorders.

DE LACOUR, French Doctor,
living in Norfolk.

N. B. My advice and consultation for
ten shillings.

Chelsterfield county, July 4, 1768.

WHEREAS Anne Moore
was lately a prisoner in the gaol
of this county, charged with fel-
ony; and whereas the said Anne was ex-
amined by a court held for that purpose, it
was considered by the said court that she
should be sent to the public gaol for a further
trial; but the said Anne Moore having had
convulsion fits on and before her examina-
tion, it was ordered by the said court that
some person should be employed to take care
of her, until she could be removed to the
public gaol; but the said prisoner found
means to make her escape out of the prison,
through the neglect of the person employed
to take care of her; therefore all persons are
desired to retake the said Anne Moore, and
to convey her to the gaol of this county, to
be removed to the public gaol for a further
trial. The said Anne Moore is between 25
and 30 years of age, middle sized, of a fair
complexion, and had on a callico gown,
striped petticoat, and a ruffled shift; the rest
of her apparel I do not remember, and I
suppose she may change it, as she has other
cloaths with her.

JOHN ARCHER, D. Sheriff.

Augusta, June 20, 1768.

RUN away from the sub-
scriber, near Buchanan's ferry, the 5th
instant, an English convict servant
man, EDWARD HICLY, about 30 years of
age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, stoops, and
has dark brown curled hair, of a fair com-
plexion, and pitted with the small pox; had
on a light coloured jacket, double breasted,
but no buttons on it, with ill sleeves, leather
breeches, white yarn stockings, blue leggings,
old shoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever
takes up the said servant, and secures him so
that his master may have him again, shall
have forty shillings if taken in this county, if
in another, four pounds reward, by me

JAMES LADERDALE.

RUN away from the sub-
scriber, in Charles county, Maryland,
the 26th of June last, a Negro man
named WILLIAMS, about 5 feet 9 inches high,
had on when he run away, a jacket and
breeches of country cloth, and an oznabrig
shirt. Whoever brings the said fellow home,
shall have three dollars reward; if taken out
of the province, six dollars and reasonable
charges, paid by

FRANCIS MASTEN.

Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,
At GLASGOW, for the AUTHOR,
By ROBERT and ANDREW FOWLS,
The Modern FARMER'S GUIDE,
In two Vols. Octavo.

THE said work is written by a practicing
farmer, on a new and cheap method of
husbandry, gained from many years experi-
ments in several kingdoms.

1. On the true management of corn crops
of all sorts, with a table shewing how the
crops are to follow each other by way of ro-
tation, and what each crop, stock, and field,
will clear yearly.—2. Very plain directions
how to manage 71 acres of land with a capital
of about 40l. and clear yearly for ever 111l.
16s.—3. How to stock and manage 150 acres
farm so as to clear 402l. 4s. a year.—4. The
management of all sorts of grasses, both arti-
ficial and natural.—5. The best method of
raising rape seed, cole seed, cabbage, turnip-
cabbage, and turnips.—6. Philosophical rea-
sons how the air being impregnated with salts
and oily manures enriches the earth when
opened, and the great advantage fallow re-
ceives therefrom by being often plowed.—7.
On all sorts of manures, marles, clays, sands,
&c. &c.—8. How many grains of wheat will
sow an acre, and also how many grains and
bushels each acre will produce, according to
the quality and richness of the soil.—9. The
cut of a new invented machine by which corn,
seeds, or plants may be set, sown, or trans-
planted at a regular distance of 6, 9, or 12
inches asunder, each grain or plant, and come
cheap to the farmer; feed and labour will on-
ly cost 5s. 6d. per acre.—10. A compound
discovered by the author to prevent vermin
of any sort from destroying the feed, so that
the produce or success of a crop may be de-
pendent upon with some degree of certainty:
Said compound is a rich manure.—11. A cut
of a new invented machine that harrows, rolls
and sows any sort or quantity of grain on an
acre.—12. From what sum proceeds, and its
cure.—13. How to reclaim bog, moun-
tain, and wet barren land of all sorts.—14. A
monthly calendar of works.—15. On hemp
and flax.—16. A word of advice humbly of-
fered to the legislature of the misfortunes that
arise from inclosing open town fields, and
the advantage of inclosing commons.—17. A
cheap and easy method of destroying whine,
and at the same time improve the land and
raise a crop worth 10l. the acre for the ex-
pence of 1l. 18s. 8d. per acre.—18. A great
many valuable receipts for the cure of cattle,
with many other articles that cannot be in-
serted in an advertisement.

Subscriptions are taken in by the printer
hereof, at 3d. the set, stitched; half to be
paid at subscribing.

To be SOLD for cash, at Cum-
berland court-house, on Mon-
day the 25th of July,

TWELVE likely Virginia
born
S L A V E S.

Gloucester, June 25, 1768.

THE subscriber desires to inform the
public, that he has rented Capahosick
ferry, Gloucester side, ferryman and
boats, which are as good as any in the colo-
ny; and as there is a good new boat that will
carry nine boxes, and able hands, on the
other side, and one or two boats if wanted
from this side, or pettiangers, for foot pas-
sengers, I hope travellers will always chuse
to save riding 18 miles round to Williams-
burg, as it is that at least from most parts
of Gloucester and Middlesex, and all the
lower parts of the Northern Neck, than to
cross at York or West Point ferries.

JOHN GUTTERY.

N. B. No credit can be given, as I am
obliged to pay the rent monthly. J. G.

Upper Marlborough, Maryland, June 10
THE subscribers being empowered by
Bartholomew Pomeroy, Esq; of Lon-
don, assignee to the late John Philpot,
and company, merchants of the same place,
to receive all debts due to the said Philpot and
company, in Virginia as well as Maryland,
have to beg of those who are indebted to the
aforesaid John Philpot and company, that
they will make immediate payment.

CHARLES DIGGES,
FRANK LEEKE.

RUN away from the sub-
scriber in Goschland county, last July,
a tall, slim, black, Virginia born fel-
low, named JACK, about 35 years of age,
who has a curly look, and remarkable red
eyes; had the usual clothing of labouring Ne-
groes, and is supposed to be harboured in
Middlesex county, where he formerly lived.
He is very sensible, and will endeavour to im-
pose on the public, and pass for a freeman.
I have lately been informed that he intends to
leave the colony, therefore I must intreat of
all commanders of vessels, and others, if
such a person should offer his service, they
will have him secured, and delivered to the
subscriber, who will pay five pounds reward.

LEONARD PRICE.

RUN away from the subscri-
ber, in Northumberland county, about
the middle of February 1766, a Negro fellow
named Solomon, aged 19, healthy and well
made, about 6 feet high, smooth faced, of a
tawny black complexion. Had on when he
went away, a white Welch cotton jacket, with
pocket flaps before, and only one pocket, and
that on the right side, with a red cape to the
neck, a pair of Virginia cloth breeches. Had
also a bearskin coat, with white metal buttons,
and a belt before. He was born in my family,
and besides plantation work, understands some-
thing of the coopers trade. He had also a
cut across two or more of his fingers, which
may be seen by the scar (I think on the right
hand.) Has lately been seen upon James river,
and is supposed to be lurking about there still.
Whoever secures the said Negro, so that I
get him again, shall have five pounds if taken
in the colony, and ten pounds if taken out.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

To be SOLD or RENTED, on the most
reasonable terms, and entered on imme-
diately,

THE houses and lots in the town of
Blandford, upon Appamattox river,
late in the possession of Mr. Peter Randolph
Bland, but now the property of Theodorick
Munford. For terms apply to Dr. Theo-
dorick Bland, in Blandford.

To be SOLD on very reasonable terms,
altogether or in parcels, and may be en-
tered upon next Fall,

THREE thousand six hundred and four
acres of well timbered and watered
land, lying on both sides Meherrin
river, in the counties of Lunenburg and
Mecklenburg, about 75 miles from Peter-
sburg, great part of which is very fine to-
bacco land, and on the rest there is an ex-
cellent range for stock. Any person incli-
nable to purchase, may be shewn the same,
by applying to William Naish on the pre-
mises. For terms enquire of Col. Archi-
bald Cary, in Chelsterfield county, Mr.
Bathurst Skelton, in Charles City, Mr.
Thomas Fleming, William Fleming, or the
subscriber, in Cumberland county.

of SUSANNA FLEMING.

Pittsylvania, April 2, 1768.

A S C H E M E

For disposing of (by way of Lottery) the se-
veral valuable tracts of LAND that are
below mentioned, belonging to the subscri-
ber.

Contents of the Prizes.

A TRACT of 100 acres of land,
40 acres of which are good
low grounds, on Roanoke river, in
Mecklenburg county, with an es-
tablished ferry belonging to it;
and also 700 acres on Neuse river,
North Carolina; about 200 acres
thereof very good low grounds, and
the high land very good.

No. Val.
£. 500

A tract of 950 acres in Amherst
county, on Stoval's creek, being
fine tobacco land, and within 3 or
four miles of Stoval's ferry, on
James river, from whence tobacco,
&c. are transported to market
down by water.

£. 250

A tract of 300 acres on the said
Stoval's creek, adjoining the last-
mentioned tract, being also extra-
ordinary good tobacco land.

£. 120

A tract of 361 acres on Stoval's
creek aforesaid, being also good
tobacco land.

£. 80

A tract of 357 acres on the south
side of Roanoke, in Mecklenburg,
being kind free land, and tolerable
good for tobacco.

£. 80

An entry of 640 acres of good
land, on Fall creek, near the Neuse
tract.

£. 50

A tract of 400 acres on Stoval's
creek, adjoining the other tracts
on the said creek.

£. 20

A prize to be paid in cash, out
of the produce of the lottery.

£. 75

Twenty-five at £. 5, to be paid
as aforesaid.

£. 125

33 Prizes, - - - £. 1300

227 Blanks, - - - £. 1300

260 Tickets at £. 5. - - £. 1300

Those that purchase tickets are only re-
quired to give their bonds for the money, pay-
able when the lottery is drawn, which is to be
on Monday the 24th day of October next, at
the Rocky Ridge, under the management of
Clement Read, Isaac Read, Paul Carrington,
Matthew Marable, Robert Munford of Meck-
lenburg, Henry Delony, David Garland,
William Taylor, John Winn, David Mason,
Gray Briggs, John Belling, William Cabell,
Joseph Cabell, Alexander Trent, Peterfield
Trent, Thomas Jefferson of Albemarle, and
George Robertson of Chelsterfield, Gentlemen,
who will be empowered to execute conveyances
for the prizes drawn by the fortunate advan-
turers, and of whom tickets may be had, also
at both the Printing-Offices, and of the sub-
scriber. J. M. GEORGE JEFFERSON.

ON Monday the 9th instant
came into this port, a schooner
about forty tons burthen, which
from the testimony of two seamen belonging
thereto, and the confession of one Henry
Dunn, alias Price, late mate thereof, who
has since absconded, appears to have been
run away with by said Dunn, from port Ben-
fort, in South-Carolina. She had on board
about 500 bushels of Indian corn, sundry
plantation utensils, such as broad hoes, axes,
whip-saws, hand mill-stones, &c. and two
Negroes, which the said Dunn had disposed
of before the fraud was discovered. The ves-
sel is said to be the property of Capt. Robert
Orr, of South-Carolina. The owner is de-
sired to make speedy application for said ves-
sel, as she may suffer great injury from the
worm, if continued any length of time in this
river.

J: AMBLER, } Collector of
Port York.

Care is taken of the vessel and cargo.

TO B E S O L D,
UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND
ACRES of LAND, near the Du-
ble Top Mountain in Culpeper county, late
the property of Mr. John Rootes in Glo-
cester county. Any person inclinable to
purchase, may apply to Mr. Roger Dixon,
in Frederickburg, who is empowered to a
gree. The land will be laid off in lots if
desired, and credit till the 1st day of October,
on giving bond with good security.

WHEREAS I have a large quantity of
good land for sale, in Bedford and
Pittsylvania counties, both high and low
grounds, from ten pounds price to thirty;
amongst which are about 7000 acres, which
I am authorized to sell for Col. Archibald
Cary, on Goose creek, and Wolf creek. It
is well timber'd, and well water'd, and
one of the best places in our county for range.
Any person inclinable to purchase, may
see the land, by applying to their humble
servant, near Bedford court-house.

6m. WILLIAM MEAD.

Feb. 10, 1768.

To be SOLD at private SALE,
SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED
ACRES of LAND in Charles City,
pleasantly situate on James river; 4 acres
of land, with a water grist mill, on Ma-
yer's creek, in the same county; and two
thousand acres of land in Halifax county;
they will be sold altogether, or divided in-
to lots, as may best suit the purchaser.
These lands were the estate of Mr. William
Kennon, and are conveyed to us (with other
his trustees) for the benefit of his credi-
tors. As a sale of these lands has been
before advertised, but not effected; it may
not be improper, to assure the public, that
an absolute disposal of them is now intend-
ed; and that we shall be ready at all times
to receive proposals for the whole, or any
part thereof. Mr. John Christian (who
lives thereon) will shew the land in Char-
les City.

RICHARD RANDOLPH,
JAMES BELSCHES,
JERMAN BAKER.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY
FOR disposing of one hundred and
forty-six LOTS of LAND, in the town
of Hanover, yet remaining unsold. The
least valuable of the lots, according to the
prices of those most remote from the river,
which have been sold, not being less than
£. 20, which is far below what was given for
several near the river.

	lots	value	rents
Inspection at Page's, 5 lots	5	£. 840	70
at 12 years purchase, } Do. Crutchfield's, 6 lots at do.	11	720	60
		1560	130
Lots improved, each half acre, at £. 20 - }	135	2700	
		4260	130
137 Prizes. - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 Tickets at £. 10 each,	-	4000	

The said lottery will be drawn at Mr.
Anthony Hay's in Williamsburg, on the 4th
Thursday in April 1768. Those who do not
pay for their tickets on the day of drawing,
may give bond to carry interest from that
time. Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe,
Thomas Everard, John Thompson, and Jer-
man Baker, Esqrs; managers, or any three
of whom tickets may be had, and of the sub-
scriber. MANN PAGE.